

a good glass, they looked exactly like ordinary young Chipping Sparrows.

Junco remained in the same vicinity during all of June, being seen on several dates, as also being heard to sing freely; he was also seen July 14. Whenever seen he was invariably accompanied by several Chippers, probably the two adults and the family of young. In August I sought him vainly. Repeated search failed to reveal him, and at last I gave up the quest.

The gist of the story is this: *Junco hyemalis* haunted one field in this town from late in May until the middle of July; during part of this time he assisted in feeding a brood of young Chipping Sparrows. Whether he was the real father or only the godfather of these young Sparrows is an interesting question which, I deeply regret to say, I cannot answer.—E. F. HOLDEN, *Melrose, Mass.*

Distribution of the Species of *Peucæa* in Cooke County, Texas.—The eastern third of the county is covered with timber, principally post oak and black jack on the upland, with hickory, ash, and elm on the streams. The soil is sandy. In this timber belt is found *Peucæa æstivalis bachmanii*. I have never seen this bird in this county in winter.

The central part of the county embraces the Grand Prairie, which is undulating and slopes gently to the southeast, the underlying chalky limestone producing a rich, stiff, almost black soil, and forming an escarpment to the north and west. In this prairie only have I found *Peucæa cassini*. It is only seen during the breeding season, and it is then of irregular occurrence.

Under the scarp of the above-described limestone is a sandy soil grown with post oak and black jack, but in a dwarfed condition, while there is a growth of bramble (chaparral) not seen in the eastern portion of the county. In this part of Cooke County alone have I seen *Peucæa ruficeps eremæca*. I have seen the young on the wing on May 31, and have also seen one pair on December 27.

All three have distinctive songs, but only *cassini* sings on the wing, and it does not always do so. I once shot one singing in the crack of a worm fence.—GEO. H. RAGSDALE, *Gainesville, Texas.*

***Thryothorus ludovicianus* in Massachusetts.**—On September 27, 1891, I shot in my garden in Cambridge, Mass., a Carolina Wren. The bird was an adult male and was in fine condition. He had been in the neighborhood for nearly a week and possibly longer, and was frequently to be heard calling or singing. The spot seemed to be to his taste, for my own and the adjoining gardens afford an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, while, separated only by a high board fence, is an extensive pile of firewood and odds and ends of lumber the attractions of which he seems to have been the first to discover.

As far as I am aware this species has been captured in New England, beyond the limits of the Carolinian fauna, but three times before: at